URGE BEST EGGS FOR INCUBATING

Those From Vigorous Breeding Stock Necessary in Order to Get Strong Chicks.

FREE RANGE OF IMPORTANCE

One Vigorous Male Will Take Care of From 8 to 12 Hens of General-Purpose Class and 12 to 15 of Smaller Breeds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Fertile eggs from vigorous stock are essential in good hatching. They are obtained only from stock properly mated and kept under the best possible conditions to secure health and vitality. Eggs from overfat breeding stock do not usually produce many strong chicks.

If breeding birds are confined, they should be fed a varied supply of grains, meat, and green feed. The green feed helps to keep fowls in good breeding condition, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Free range is usually important in the production of hatchable eggs, as it is much easier to keep up the vitality of stock handled in this manner than in birds that are yarded.

From 8 to 12 females of the American or general-purpose class and 12 to 15 of the Mediterranean class can

The Right Kind Are Uniform Eggs.

be mated with one male, depending on his age and vitality and where the fowls are yarded, but this proportion may be increased where the birds have free range. Good ventilation in the house is a great help in keeping the stock in good breeding condition.

Should Select Uniform Eggs.

Abnormal, small and poorly-shaped eggs should be discarded. Do not set eggs which have thin or very porous-appearing shells. Eggs should be set when fresh, if possible, and it is not advisable to use eggs for hatching which are over two weeks old, although stale ones frequently hatch. Selecting uniformly large eggs of the same color is one of the quickest ways to secure uniformity in the offspring and increase the size of the eggs. It is well to clean dirty eggs by rubbing lightly with a damp cloth, taking care not to rub off any more of the natural bloom of the egg than is necessary. Duck eggs usually require washing, which does not appear to injure their hatching qualities.

Eggs for hatching should be collected two or three times a day in freezing weather to prevent chilling. Broody hens allowed to sit on eggs in the laying nests all day may hurt the hatching qualities of the eggs. For convenience in handling eggs, in large numbers, are generally kept in a cabinet or turning rack in a room where the temperature is between 50 and 60 degrees F., if possible, although they will stand wider variation. It is not necessary to turn eggs kept only for a few days, but this should be done daily with those over a week old. Various commercial turning devices are sold by poultry supply companies, or the eggs may be kept in cabinet drawers and shuffled about with the hands by removing a few eggs from the trays. Commercial egg cases sometimes are used for holding the eggs for hatching.

Eggs from different varieties of the same class of poultry may be incubated together, but it is not advisable to mix eggs from the Mediterranean or egg breeds, such as Leghorns and Minorcas, with Plymouth Rocks or Orpingtons, as the eggs from the smaller breeds often hatch a little earlier than those from the larger breeds. Neither the hen nor the incubator will hatch strong chickens from weak germs or from eggs which have not received proper care.

SUNFLOWER SEED GOOD FEED

For Growing Animals or Laying Hens Material Is Considered Superior to Grain.

Limited feeding tests with sunflower seed compared to grains show them to be of about equal value. From their composition sunflower seed should have about the same value as mixed corn and oats. The sunflower seed is higher in protein than corn or oats, but is also higher in crude fiber than corn or oats grains. For growing animals or laying hens probably the sunflower seed would be somewhat better than grain.

WORK IN WEED ERADICATION

Farmers Find That Haphazard Methods Are Worse Than Useless in Killing Plants.

The farmers have found that haphazard work in weed eradication is worse than useless, the prime prerequisite being the ability to stick to the purpose. Desirable results are sure to follow.

Best Rotations.

Rotations making use of a grass crop after grain, with a cultivated crop following the grass, continue to give best results.

Benefits of Charcoal.

Pulverized charcoal mixed with soft foods aids digestion and is an excellent preventative of disease.

Causes Poor Milk Yield.

The failure to supply cows with plenty of water is responsible for many a poor milk yield.

MILO VALUABLE FOR FEEDING ALL STOCK

Rapid Increase in Acreage in the Past Few Years.

Best and Surest Way to Improve Crop Is for Each Farmer to Select Seed and Give Plant Good, Clean Cultivation.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Milo has long since passed the experimental stage as a farm crop in the southwestern United States, according to Farmers' bulletin No. 1147, recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. This is shown by the rapid increase in its acreage and value in the past 10 years. From approximately 25,000 acres in 1899, valued at $200,000, the crop had increased in 1918 to 1,205,000 acres, valued at $21,300,000, nearly fifty-fold in acreage and more than one hundredfold in value. The increase in acreage in the ten years from 1900 to 1918, inclusive, has been rapid and substantial, totaling about 900,000 acres, with an added value of $18,400,000.

Milo has not yet reached its economic limits in either acreage or production. These, it is said, should increase still further as the value and the adaptation of the crop are more generally understood. Many acres of land in the district where milo is adapted that are now used or devoted to other less profitable crops may be used to advantage by growing milo. The best and surest way to improve the crop is for each farmer to select his seed, prepare a good seedbed, and give the crop good, clean cultivation.

Milo is used for feeding all kinds of stock. It may be used either as a grain ration or a roughage ration for horses and cattle. The use of the crop for silage is increasing. The grain is also used as food for man, milo meal being said to equal cornmeal either for separator use or in combination with wheat flour.

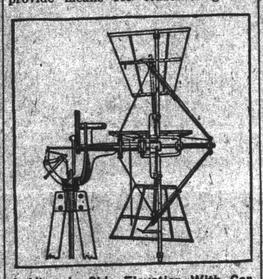
Detailed information concerning the varieties of milo and their proper cultivation, harvesting, storing and uses, are contained in a new bulletin, which may be had upon request of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

IMPROVEMENT OF WINDMILL

Means Provided for Constructing and Connecting Blades With Operating Mechanism.

The Scientific American in describing an improvement on a windmill, the invention of O. Olsson of Ord, Neb., says:

An object of the invention is to provide means for constructing and



A View in Side Elevation With Certain Blades Removed for Clearness.

connecting the blades or vanes of a windmill with the operating mechanism. A further object is to provide means for perventing the windmill from becoming forced out of operation by a sudden blast of air. The windmill is so mounted as to obviate the necessity of a regulating vane, and is entirely automatic in its action.

IMPROVEMENT IN MARKETING

Important Fundamental Problem Is Education of Public—Changes Must Be Gradual.

One of the important fundamental problems confronting marketing agencies, according to the bureau of markets, United States Department of Agriculture, is the education of the public to a point where it will generally realize that the present marketing system is a product of evolution; that improvements must be made gradually by changes in method and procedure and by eliminating specific recognized evils; that it is impossible to set up instantly a perfectly efficient and automatically operated new marketing machine; or to cure all economic ills by legislation. The public must appreciate also, say the specialists, that marketing is quite as much a problem for the consumer as for the producer.

HELPS BLUE GRASS PASTURE

Drilling in Mixture of Red Clover, Alsike and White Clover Seed Increases Yield.

In the case of rough blue grass pasture land which has always been in pasture and which should never be plowed, it is possible to get a little more feed per acre by going on the land in late March or early April with a disk drill and drilling in a mixture of red clover, alsike and white clover seed. In some cases it helps a great deal to go on with a disk harrow and tear the pasture up thoroughly.

INCREASED EGG PRODUCTION

Keep Down Insect Pests, House Comfortably, Feed Well and More Eggs Will Result.

Keep down insect pests, feed well, house safely and you should get pullet eggs in October and hen eggs in December. It will also mean a good start for eggs next year. Better care will give you what you want—more eggs.

Advantage of Cowpeas.

Cowpeas furnish a pasture crop during a period of the year when such forage can be used to the best advantage.

Susceptible to Poisoning.

It should be borne in mind that hogs and chickens are very susceptible to poisoning by common salt.

Good Green Manure Crop.

Sweet clover plowed under in the spring makes a good green manure crop on any farm.

Demand Is for Stylish Frocks

There may be a buying strike, but there is no dressing strike, observes a New York fashion correspondent. The more one goes about in social circles the more is one impressed by the great number of beautiful frocks that are being worn. Everywhere is seen evidence of the fact that just now women's clothes are being selected with more discrimination, with a keener eye for the elements of style, than

Rich Black Satin Evening Gown.

has been applied to their choice for some decades past. Women are at last putting their minds on their clothes and are refusing to buy "just anything."

Can that be called a buying strike? Not at all! It portends only good for everybody concerned, and the only trying period is this one of transition from the days when women bought as though they were heavily blindfolded, following wild fashion dictates, to the day when they will buy their clothes as intelligently as they now buy their household furnishings.

One of the biggest designers and merchants in New York was interviewed the other day as he was leaving for Paris. He was asked the age-old question: "What will the women wear next season?" Then came his rather insurgent answer, for this is hard for a dressmaker to admit—"The women of America are choosing their own gowns according to their own individualities. They will no longer consent to be governed by arbitrary style mandates," etc.

Styles may come and styles may go; the directoire may be suggested and the one-piece dress may be threatened with oblivion, but it does look as though the women of today have become wholly positive on the subject of dress and as though they are going to wear what they like. This being the case, then the dressing that one sees in smart places becomes more inspiriting, as a general thing, than it was during former seasons. It is refreshing to see a woman quite correctly and at the same time really suitably gowned. An accomplishment of that sort is something artistic and worthy of notice in itself. And the whole idea makes fashion a more enticingly interesting game than ever it was before, for it opens the avenues of individual expression and the woman who is once hit by the idea becomes an enthusiast from then on. On this basis clothes cannot be a bore in any sense of the word and a thorough knowledge of their makeup and construction can only help to speed any woman on her way of artistic understanding and appreciation.

Among Latest Creations.

Two French gowns displayed recently are among the latest creations by two of the most popular and accomplished of the French designers. Their big idea seems to be to keep the waistline long, at least so the cable reports are saying. In this draped model the waistline is elongated considerably, and the whole effect of the gown is as elongated as it can be made. Sketched by an artist in Paris, and one accustomed to sketching for French magazines, the drawings show plainly how the French are stretching out the lines of their skirts, while as yet we are keeping ours much shorter.

On either side of this Madeleine gown there is a point of heavily wrought beadwork done in silver and gold and black. It is an entirely new and extremely effective way of using trimming on the ever-popular gown of all black.

The Premet model is one of those inimitable combinations of satin and lace for which the French coutourier is famous. It has become quite a fashion to dye the lace to match the satin exactly in tone and this combination of materials promises to be one of the best for the coming season. In this instance the color is tete de negre, a tone very much appreciated by the French woman, who always approves of keeping her dressing low in tone. The hat carries out the one-tone effect, being made of a piece of the same lace that adorns the gown itself. The brown feather droops on one side over the turned-back brim, giving an interesting new turn, falling to the shoulder in spite of the fact that the line of the hat starts out in an entirely different direction.

The most of the new clothes being worn right here in America are those which are budding forth under the warm skies of the sunny South, though the pre-Lenten activities right here in New York brought to light some very interesting types of gowns which indicates for the season to come which way the styles are tending. These are some of them:

Coolie Jacket and Short Boxcoat.

The coolie jacket and the short boxcoat are the newest in the little Frenchy looking suits that are worn so much just now under the longer fur or topcoats. This is a very smart way of dressing for the street and particularly good-looking. Of course, the custom is designed for weather that is more wintry than that to which we have been treated thus far, but it is done none the less and for those who motor the extra warmth and covering are very much needed. There is one little coolie jacket dress made of a rose-taupe duvetyn and trimmed with interesting insets of cotton applique in many varying colors all massed together. There are loose cuffs of this under still looser sleeves, there is an upstanding collar, there is a sort of waistcoat effect, and there is an irregular band around the bottom of the skirt, not to mention little pocket trimmings and a sash tied directly in the back and swinging loose in the breeze from under the looseness of the coat.

Another little coolie jacket reaching to the waistline is made of dark green duvetyn or wool velours, something that is woolly and of extreme softness. With this is worn a white skirt cut in loosely hanging panels, each one of which is bound in the green of the jacket. Still another suit of this type has a jacket that mysteriously turns into a cape as it swings away behind. The cape is of black velours lined with crepe in a bright color and the dress that is worn with it is made also of the crepe that makes the lining.

Sport Suits on Same Principle.

Some of the little sport suits that are being taken to the South are built on this very principle. It is the bright idea of the moment to make the short, little boxcoat of some bright color and then to have a skirt of white. One of the smart dressmakers has a suit of this character with its little, jaunty jacket made from a piece of velours that is raspberry in tone, striped with

Combination of Satin and Lace.

tiny pin stripes of white. There is a rolled collar of white broadcloth, and the skirt—the tight, narrow and short skirt—is made of white broadcloth, too. A white felt hat, turning up all the way round, is designed for wear with this combination suit, and the idea is to wear white sport shoes with white woolen stockings, finely woven.

Another of these newer sport suits has a little boxcoat of blue duvetyn foundation. This is embroidered all over its surface with black embroidering, forming an irregular pattern. Then it is bound all the way around—at the single-breasted front along the lower edge—with a black patent leather binding. There is a black patent leather hat for the outfit and a white velours skirt. And the whole is just as effective as it can be, forming a distinct relief from the all too severe sport attire to which we have been addicted for so long a time.

Notes About Spring Hats

Prominent Place Given to Ribbon Is Outstanding Note; Soft Headgear Most Popular.

An outstanding feature of the new spring styles in millinery is the prominent place given to ribbon as a trimming. All widths of ribbon, from the very narrow to the very wide, are being used.

Charming new sport hats feature an attractive narrow two-tone ribbon, worked in sections between rows of milan hemp.

Among the tailor hats, hemp, lisere and milan straw are almost equally popular. A slight preference, however, is given to the hemp.

A novel but very attractive model is made of faille and trimmed with large circles of hemp in rainbow colorings.

Among the large shapes for spring is a hat made of black straw with an underbrim of black velvet. The edge of the brim is cut to represent leaves. Black velvet ribbon is used about the crown.

A chic little French model takes the shape of a toque. It is made simply of loops of blood crepe de chine with a fall of self-material on one side.

Glycerine ostrich and vulture feathers are very popular. These hanging feather trims in a great many cases hang to the waistline and even below. The ends of the vulture are frequently tipped with gold or silver.

Soft hats promise to be by far the most popular of all the shapes.

On many of the French models recently imported, there is much cherry and grape trimming in hanging effects.

The Cape Is a Spring Wrap.

Long capes in wool tricot, also in heavy bures and in cheviots, complete practically all costumes. White capes with fur collars are particularly conspicuous, although many capes of heavy gray wool mixture are seen, with wide collars of raccoon.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR MARCH 27

THE LIVING CHRIST.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 28:1-20.

GOLDEN TEXT—I am with you always, even unto the end of the world.—Matt. 28:20.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 27: 61-66; Mark 16:1-18; Luke 23:56; 24:12; John 20:1-18; Phil. 3:8-11.

PRIMARY TOPIC—The Easter Story.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Our Ever-Present Friend.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Christ Our Living Leader.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Christ in the Life of Today.

I. The Empty Sepulcher (vv. 1-7).

1. The earthquake (vv. 1-4). This occurred when the glorious angel descended from heaven to roll the stone away from the tomb. This work of the angel was not to allow Jesus to escape, but to show that the tomb was empty. Christ needed not even the help of a glorious angel, for He was raised up by His own power as the seal upon His atoning work on the cross. The open tomb and the angel sitting upon the stone with calm dignity is a picture of God's triumph over the devil, and the terror of the keepers is a sample of what all of Christ's enemies shall one day experience when He comes in glory to reign as King.

2. The angel's message to the women (vv. 5-7). (1) "Fear not" (v. 5). While the enemies had occasion to fear, these women who loved the Lord received good news from the empty tomb. The Lord will not long leave those who follow Him in love in suspense and dread. The empty tomb puts an end to all doubts and fears. It is the evidence that the question of sin is dealt with, and that God is satisfied and eternal victory is secured. (2) "Come, see" (v. 6). The angel told the women that the Lord had risen and invited them to come and see the place where He lay. The reason He invites them to come in is that He desires them to make sure about the facts. The Lord made special effort to convince the disciples of the reality of His resurrection. He remained with them for 40 days, giving them many infallible proofs. (3) "Go quickly" (v. 7). Having seen for themselves, their responsibility was to go tell the message. While it is important to be convinced of facts, one should not stay too long because there is work to do. Experience is necessary before testimony. They were to go quickly to the disciples with the message, assured that the Lord would go before and meet them.

II. The Risen King Meets the Women (vv. 8-10.)

The women quickly obeyed the command of the angel and were running to bring the disciples word. Jesus met them on the way. Those who have an experimental knowledge of Christ should go speedily to tell others of it. All who go quickly with His message, the Lord will meet on the way. When they saw Jesus, that He was really the Lord, they worshiped Him. They knew that He was the Son of God, therefore entitled to be worshiped.

III. Paying Money to Circulate a Lie (vv. 11-15).

That Jesus arose from the dead could not even be denied by the Sanhedrin. They could see but one way out of the difficulty, that was to bribe the keepers to tell a lie. They had paid money for His betrayal; now they pay much more to circulate a lie about His resurrection. What a wonderful power money has over the lives and consciences of men! It will not only induce people to lie, but it even muzzles the mouths of preachers.

IV. The King's Great Commission (vv. 16-20).

By virtue of His royal authority He issued this great command to the disciples. In order to prepare them to receive this command, He declared unto them that all power in heaven and earth was given unto Him. This is most fundamental. Only as the disciples realize the Lord's power are they likely to go about with the message.

1. "Go, teach all nations." This is the first and primary business of the disciples. The risen and mighty Lord issues this command to all (v. 19).

2. Baptize them in the name of the Triune God. Those who have become disciples of the Lord should receive that rite which signifies that relationship to Him (v. 19).

3. Teach them to observe all Christ's commandments (v. 20). Those who become Christ's disciples should be taught obedience to all His commands. All who thus obey Him shall enjoy His abiding presence. Christ's abiding presence guarantees the success of the enterprise.

Christ's Appreciativeness.

Christ's appreciativeness amounts almost to a rediscovery of mankind. "She has come aforehand to anoint my body to the burying," He said when Judas grumbled that the woman had wasted the precious ointment. The gospel mentions three other women who longed to anoint the Savior. They came to the sepulcher on the third morning to find His body gone. Too late! Mary said, "I will do it now." Oh, the pity of putting off kind words and loving service until we can only go and wreathe more blooms on the little hillock in God's Acre!

The Big Human Need.

A man without religion is not a man at all. If we do not take the God of the Bible, we inevitably proceed to make a God for ourselves. It is this fact that makes religion the only possible social binder. Just as children in the home find their family unity in the fact of their common parentage, so men in societies are able to live together because and when they achieve a spiritual unity.—Dr. Charles A. Eaton in Leslie's.

Prayer.

In the morning, when you awake, accustom yourself to think first upon God or something in order to His service; and at night also, let Him close thine eyes.—Jeremy Taylor.

Unhesitating Advance Wins.

"It is not the spurt at the start, but the continued, unresisting, unhasting advance that wins the day."

Owed All to Mother.

All that I am, or hope to be, I owe to my angel mother.—Lincoln.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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"I-TOLD-YOU-SO."

The boy and the girl adventurers wandered along. They had been told that they were going to meet a curious young lady named I-Told-You-So.

They had also been told that if they wanted to be liked they'd better not try to copy her, for she wasn't well liked. She had a queer disposition.

"Perhaps she is at home washing her hair," said the boy. He had always thought it was so absurd to make such a fuss over the washing of one's hair anyway.

"Perhaps," said the girl. "Still, we were told we would see her. It's strange we haven't already."

"I've been hiding," said a voice, and jumping down from the lowest branch of a tree they saw a young lady. She looked quite attractive, but as though she was very fond of herself. They could see that quite plainly by her manner.

"Who are you?" asked the boy, though he was quite sure he knew her name.

"My name," said the young lady, "is I-Told-You-So."

"It's an unusual name," said the girl, for the young lady looked at her as though she should say something.

"I told you so," said the young lady of the same name.

"You didn't tell me anything of the kind," laughed the boy.

"And you didn't tell me anything of the sort," said the girl, smiling, for

"Knew You'd Say That."

she thought of the young lady's name, and she saw that the young lady certainly liked her own name to use it in conversation like that.

"Why were you hiding?" asked the girl.

"I knew you'd say that," said the lady, cocking her head on one side and dancing around in a rather silly, conceited way, as though to say:

"I'm so smart, I'm so smart. What care I what others think, for I'm so smart."

At least this was what the girl felt sure she was thinking to herself.

"Why did you say you told us something when we've never met you before?" asked the boy.

"I said to myself," answered I-Told-You-So, "that boy or that girl will say my name is unusual, and you did. So!"

"But you didn't tell us that," persisted the boy.

"I told it to myself, and now I can tell myself I'm right," said the young lady.

"Do you talk to yourself much like that?" asked the girl.

"Oh, yes," said the young lady. "And I knew you'd ask why I was hiding. That's why I didn't say anything. I waited to see if I couldn't say 'I told you so.' It's about the same as though I had told you so when I told myself so."

"My, but you're fond of your name," said the boy, not wishing to argue.

"Won't you tell us what you do with yourself all the time?" asked the girl. She wanted to hear of her curious ways which Master Thoughtfulness had mentioned.

"Well," said I-Told-You-So, "when things don't go the way I've said they would, I hide. I keep perfectly quiet. I never come around and say that I was wrong. Dear me, no. I never do that.

"But just as soon as something turns out the way I said it would, I come around and I say, 'I told you so!'

"Oh, I have a very good time, always hiding when I've made a mistake, and always appearing when I haven't. That's the way I do.

"They don't like me much around here, and I really like myself better than anyone likes me. But that makes no difference.

"I'm happy so long as I can say 'I told you so.' That is my joy in life."

"Strange," said the boy.

"Very curious," said the girl.

"Well, it doesn't seem curious to me," said the young lady. "I'm not beautiful, nor am I ugly. I'm neither one thing or another. I'm a good deal of a nuisance, but I don't like to change my ways."

Value of Individuality.

There is something in you that makes you a little different from everybody else, something that sets you apart, and differentiates you, and that something is one of your most valuable possessions. Be sure that in your ambition to be like some one you admire, you do not put imitation above self-development, and obscure that priceless treasure, your individuality. —Girls' Companion.

Ambiguity and Clearness.

Some girls seem to pride themselves on their ability to say one thing and mean something else. They take satisfaction in the cleverness with which they can play with words. But a girl who is loved and trusted is she who says what she means, and means what she says.—Girls' Companion.

Toulouse and Toulon.

When does an ill-fitting pair of trousers remind you of two French ports? When they are too loose and too long.—Toulouse and Toulon.

Nothing Doing.

"Are you familiar with Shakespeare?" he asked.

"I should say not!" she replied indignantly. "I never have been familiar with any young man in my life, and don't even know the person you speak of."

Modern.

Mother (to eldest son)—Harry, will you say grace?

Harry—Oh Lord, for what we are about to go in debt for, make us duly resigned!

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.73½; No. 2 red, garlicky, spot, $1.61½; March, $1.61½; May, $1.65½.

Cob corn is quotable at $4.25@4.30 per barrel for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot.

Corn—Contract, spot, 80¾c; March, 80¾; April, 81¼.

Oats—No. 2 white, 53½c; No. 3 white, 51.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $1.63½; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, $1.50@1.60.

Hay—Standard timothy, $25@25.50; No. 2 do, $24@24.50; No. 3 do, $16.50@21; No. 1 light clover mixed, $22@22.50; No. 2 do, $18@21; No. 1 clover mixed, $20@21; No. 2 do, $16@19; No. 3 do, $13@15; No. 1 clover, $23.50@24.50; No. 2 do, $16.50@20; No. 3 do, $13@16; sample hay, $10@15.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $17; No. 2 tangled rye, $16; No. 1 wheat, $14@14.50; No. 2 wheat, $13@13.50; No. 1 oat (nominal), $18@18.50; No. 2 oat, $16@17.

Butter—Creamery, Western separator, extras, 52@53; firsts, 51@52; Western prints, ½ pound, extras, 53@54; firsts, 52@53; do, 1 pound, extras, 53@54; firsts, 52@53; dairy prints, extras, 28@30; firsts, 25@27; rolls, West Virginia, extras, 20@21; firsts, 19; do, Maryland and Pennsylvania, extras, 21@22.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania, nearby, firsts, loss off, 32c; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, firsts, loss off, 32; Western (Ohio), firsts, loss off, 32; West Virginia, firsts, loss off, 31; Southern (North Carolina), firsts, loss off, 30; duck eggs, nearby, per dozen, 60.

Live Poultry — Chickens, young, large, pound, 36@38; do, under 2 pounds, 45@48; spring, 1¼ pounds and up, 55@60; ducks, muscovy and mongrel, young, pound, 36@37; white pekins, young, 40; puddle, 4 pounds and over, 38; turkeys, choice, hens, pound, 50; young gobblers, 45; pigeons, old, pair, 45@50; young, 45@50.

Potatoes—White, Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, 100 pounds, $1.25; do, Eastern Shore, McCormicks, 100 pounds, 90c@$1; sweets, yellow, No. 1, kiln dried, barrel, $5@5.50; yellows, Rappahannock, barrel, $4@4.50; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Delaware, barrel, $5@5.50; native, hamper, $1.75@2; yams, fancy, bright, barrel, $4.50@5.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 hard, $1.80; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.92, c. i. f. track, New York; No. 2 mixed durum, $1.68, c. i. f. to arrive.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 86⅝c; No. 2 white, 86⅝; No. 2 mixed, 85⅝, c. i. f. New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—No. 1 white, 55½c.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $1.73@1.73; do, garlicky, $1.64@1.69.

Corn—No. 3 white, 81½@82c; No. 3 yellow, local, 82½@83; do, No. 4, 80@80½.

Oats—No. 2 white, 55@55½c; No. 3 white, 53¼@54; No. 4 white, 51@51½.

Hay—Timothy, No. 2, $23.50@24; do, No. 3, $21@21.50; sample, $18@20; no grade, $15@17; clover mixed hay, light mixed, $22@22.50.

LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Top beef steers $10.50; average weight 1,120 pounds, bulk, $8.75@9.75; fat cows and heifers largely $6@7.75; bulls, bulk, $5.26@6.25; veal calves, bulk to packers, $10.50@11.50; stockers and feeders steady to 15c lower.

Hogs—Light, 35@50c lower, others 50@75c lower than yesterday's average; closed weak; liberal holdovers, mostly heavies, any of which did not receive a bid; several local killers, top, $16.65; 200 pounds down, $10.15@10.60; bulk 220 pounds up, $9@9.75; pigs about steady; bulk desirable 80 to 120 pounds, $10@10.50.

Sheep—Wooled lamb, top, $10.25; shorn lamb, top, $9.75; average around 70 pounds; bulk fat wooled lambs $9.50@10; choice 97-pound wooled yearlings, $8.50; ewes, top, $6.25; bulk fat ewes, $5.50@6.

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $7.50@10.70; bulls, $5.50@7.75; cows, $2@8; heifers, $8.75.

Calves—Veals, $10@16; culls, $7@9; little calves, $5@6.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep (ewes), $5@7; culls, $3@4; lambs, $9@11.75; culls, $8@8.50.

Hogs—Light and medium weights, including pigs, $12.25; heavy hogs, $11.25; roughs, $8.50.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Cattle—Top $9.75; bulk, $8@9; she-stock and feeders steady to weak; choice cows, $6.50@7; few choice heifers, $8@8.50; all other classes generally steady; bulk canners, $2.55@3; best vealers, $10.

Hogs—Top, $9.50; best 75-pound hogs, to shippers, 10c to 25c lower; bulk of sales, $9@10; stock pigs steady to strong; best, $11.75.

PITTSBURGH. — Hogs — Heavies, $10.25@10.50; heavy Yorkers, light do and pigs, $11.75@12.

Sheep and Lambs—Top sheep, $7.50; top lambs, $11 lower.

Calves—Top, $14.

300 MEN LYNCH NEGRO.

Texarkana, Texas.—Brownie Tutle, negro, charged with assault on an aged white woman near Hope, Ark., was taken from the Hope City Jail by a mob of about 300 persons and hanged.

No Idle Frivolity.

"You say your respect for kings is increasing?"

"It is," replied Senator Sorghum, "in a strictly personal way. A king's job used to be a luxurious sinecure. But to be a monarch of any kind just now requires some nerve."

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